The Time Piece.

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PROVISIONAL ARMY.

The following is a copy of the bill from the Senate, for authorizing the President of the United States to raise a provisional army, upon the first reading of which there has been some debate in the House of Representatives, and which is now referred to the Committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, for their report thereon.

SECTION 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, whenever he shall judge the public safety requires the measure, to cause to be inlisted, and to call into actual service, a number of troops not exceeding twenty thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to be inlisted for a term not exceeding three years; each of whom shall be entitled to receive a bounty of eight dollars—one half on inlisting, and the other half on joining the corps to which he may belong.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorised to organize, conformably to the military establishment of the United States, the said troops into corps of artillery, cavalry and infantry, as the exigencies of the service may require; and in the recess of the Senate, alone to appoint the commissioned officers. The appointment of the field officers to be submitted to the advice and consent of the Senate, at their next subsequent meeting. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, raised in pursuance of this act, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and regulations for the government of the army, and be intitled to the same pay, clothing, rations, forage, and all other emoluments, bounty excepted, and in case of wounds or disability received in service, to the same compensation, as the troops of the United States are by law entitled.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the aforesaid number of troops, the President is hereby empowered, at any time within three years after the passing of this act, if in his opinion the public interest shall require, to accept of any company or companies of volunteers, either of artillery, cavalry or infantry, who may associate and offer themselves for the service, who shall be armed, clothed and equipped at their own expence, and whose commissioned officers the President is hereby authorised to appoint; who shall be liable to be called upon to do military duty at any time the President shall judge proper, within two years after he shall accept the same; and when called into actual service, and while remaining in the same, shall be under the same rules and regulations, and shall be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage, and emoluments of every kind, excepting bounty and clothing, as the other troops to be raised by this act. Provided such volunteers shall not be liable to do duty in any place but in the state to which they respectively belong, or in an adjacent state.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any such volunteer, while in actual service, and in the line of his duty, sustains any damage, by injury done to his horse, arms or equipage, or by loss of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, a reasonable sum, to be ascertained in such manner as the President shall direct, shall be allowed for each and every such damage or loss.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President shall deem it expedient, he is hereby empowered to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commander of the army, which may be raised by virtue of this act, and who shall also be commander of all the armies of the United States, and entided to the following pay & emoluments, *to wit*; two hundred and fifty dollars monthly pay, fifty dollars monthly allowance for forage, when the same shall not be provided by the United States, and forty rations per day, or money in lieu thereof, at the current price, who shall have authority to appoint, from time to time, such number of aids, not exceeding four, and secretaries not exceeding two, as he may judge proper; each to have the rank, pay and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President shall deem it expedient, he is hereby empowered, by and with the advice and concent of the senate, to appoint an inspector general, with the rank of major general, who shall be entitled to the following pay, and emoluments, to wit; one hundred and sixty-six dollars monthly pay, twenty dollars monthly allowance for forage, when the same is not provided by the United States, and fifteen rations per day or money in lieu thereof, at the current, price; who shall be, and is hereby authorized to appoint two aids each of whom shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a major. And at the time aforesaid, the President is further empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint an assistant inspector general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel, who shall be adjutant general for the time being, and shall receive, in addition to his pay as lieutenant colonel, ten dollars per month. And the President is hereby authorized alone to appoint, from time to time, when he shall judge proper, assistant inspectors to every separate portion of the army, consisting of one or more divisions, who shall be deputy adjutant generals thereof respectively, and who shall be taken from the line of the army, and allowed, in addition to their pay, 8 dollars per month; and likewise to appoint inspectors, and sub-inspectors to each brigade and corps, of every description, at his discretion taking them from the line of the army, and they shall each receive, while acting in said capacity, an additional pay of six dollars per month.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the President shall judge the employment of a quarter master general, physician general, and paymaster general, or either of them, essential to the public interest, he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint the same accordingly, who shall be entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments which follow, to wit; quarter master general, the rank, pay and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel; physician general, and paymaster general, each the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel. *Provided*, that in case the President shall judge it expedient to appoint a commander of the army, an inspector general, assistant inspector general, quarter master general, physician general, and pay master general, or either of them, in the recess of the Senate, he is hereby authorized to make any or all of the said appointments, and grant commissions thereon, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate thereafter.

Sect. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the laws of the United States, respecting the regulations and emoluments of recruiting officers; punishment of persons who shall procure or entice a soldier to desert, or shall purchase his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and the punishment of every commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall receive on board his ship or vessel, as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any soldier, or refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer. And the law respecting the oath or affirmation to be taken by officers non commissioned officers, musicians and privates; and respecting the inserting of conditions in the inlistments; and all other laws respecting the military establishment of the United States, excepting, in such cases were different and specific regulations are made by this act, shall be in force, and apply to all persons, matters and things within the intent and meaning of this act, in the same manner as they would, were they inserted at large in the same.

Sect. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the commander of the army, inspector general, assistant inspector general, quarter master general, physician general and pay master general; and the general, field and commissioned officers who may be appointed by virtue of this act, shall respectively continue in commission during such term only as the President shall judge requisite for the public service; and that it shall be lawful for the President to discharge the whole or any part of the troops, which may be raised or accepted under authority of this act, whenever he shall judge the measure consistent with the public safety.

Sect. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no commissioned or staff officer who shall be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be entitled to receive pay or emoluments until he shall be called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall continue. *Provided*, nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent captains and subalterns from receiving pay and emoluments while employed in the recruiting service; *And provided also*, that no enlistment shall take place by virtue of this act after three years from the passing thereof.

Read the third time, and passed the Senate.

Attest. SAMUEL A. OTIS, Secretary.

April 23, 1798.

OF ALIENS,

[*Now under consideration in the House of Representatives.*]

THE committee appointed on part of the speech of the President of the United States which relates to the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, have pursued the enquiries directed by the House of Representatives in their resolution of the 19th ult. and thereupon.

Report in part,

THAT, by force of the act, intituled, "An act to establisired an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject," aliens are admitted to become citizens of the United States, when, in the opinion of this committee, there is not sufficient evidence of their attachment to the laws and welfare of this country, to entitle them to such privilege; and that, for this purpose, a longer residence within the United States, before admission, than the act provides, is essential, and ought to be required. The committee are also of opinion, that some precautions against the promiscuous reception and residence of aliens, which may be thought, at all times, advisable, are, at this time, more apparently necessary and important, especially for the securing or removal of those who may be suspected of hostile intentions.

On these subjects respectively, the committee beg leave to recommend the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, to prolong the term of residence within the United States, which shall be proved by an alien, before he shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or of any state.

2. Resolved, That provision be made, by law, for a report and registry of all aliens who shall continue residents, or shall hereafter arrive within the United States, with suitable descriptions of their places of birth and citizenship, and places of arrival and residence within the United States.

3. Resolved, That provision be made, by law for the apprehending, securing, or removal, as the case may require, of all aliens, being males of the age of fourteen and upwards, who shall continue to reside, or shall arrive within the United States, being natives, citizens or subjects of any country, the government whereof shall declare war against the United States, or shall threaten, attempt, or perpetrate any invasion or predatory incursions upon their territory as soon as may be, after the President of the United States shall make proclamation of such event. Providing, in alll cases where such aliens are not chargeable with actual hostility, that the period settled by any treaty with such hostile nation, or other reasonable period, according to the usage of nations, and the duties of humanity, shall be allowed for the departure of such aliens, with all their effects, from the territory of the United States; and excepting all cases of such aliens to whom passports, or licences of residence may be granted, consistently with the public safety.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

THE importance of every thing relating to the health of mankind, will justify the insertion of a few remarks on Dr. Mitchell's Theory of *Pestilential Fluids*.

Every person who has examined a Febrile patient must have observed evident marks of the presence of the *gas* supposed to produce the disease, but he should not be too hasty in drawing his conclusions, lest upon further consideration it should be found that he has mistaken the effect for the cause.

I exposed my tongue to the fumes of nitric acid decomposed by copper, for the space of an hour; the result was, that it was coated with a white furr similar to what is observed in fevers.

This I adduce as a proof of the existence of the *Oxyd* of *Septon* (Azote) in the body on certain occasions, and of its identity with that which is observed in fever, for no other fluid, to my knowledge, is found to produce such a change on the surface of the tongue. But, here we are to observe that the application of the gas almost instantly gave rise to this appearance without being sufficiently concentrated to produce disease. Is it not somewhat extraordinary that the same substance which according to the above mentioned Theory, is sufficient to produce the most malignant diseases, should not, on its first contact with the body, furr the tongue and even dye the skin yellow? These appearances certainly do take place, but not till after the Febrile excestuation has continued for some time. Here is a wide chasm between cause and effect if the patient is *infected* according to the common opinion, for several days previous to the first chill.

In fevers arising from local injuries we observe the same marks of the presence of this gas; but what is its origin? Are we to suppose that the air on such occasions is overcharged with it, or shall we not more reasonably investigate its source in the body itself?

It is well known that when the influence of the living principle is diminished by exceſſive ſtimulation, the body becomes ſubject to decompoſition, and when the function of digeſtion is interrupted new combinations ariſe from the alimentary canal; of theſe products the moſt common is the Oxyd of Septon (Azote) which manifeſts itſelf in the manner already deſcribed.

The inſtances of epidemic diſeaſes ariſing in the neighbourhood of nitrous ground are by no means deciſive: Nitre has long been uſed as a febrifuge, without any dread of its peſtiferous operation. Nor do we perceive any morbific effect from the numerous proceſſes in which aqua fortis is uſed: it may be taken in conſiderable quantity, and with beneficial effect, in ſome diſeaſes.

From ſuch conſiderations, an obſerver of nature will not be induced to ſeek for the cauſes of diſeaſes in ærial oceans of poiſon, but in the body itſelf, conſidered as a ſyſtem ſubject to continual variations of excitement from the application of different ſtimulants.

A.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

THE CLUSTER—No XXIII.

THE DEBTOR.

THE voice of nature and her laws dictate,
Freedom's the greateſt happineſs we know,
Depriv'd of this, man has a wretched ſtate,
Though other luxuries around him flow.

II.

When frowning fortune ſpreads her ills around,
And the juſt man bereaves of all his gain,
The joys that once appear'd, no more are found,
A dreary priſon then augments his pain.

III.

His honeſt heart, unwilling to deceive,
And ſtill deſirable to give up all:
Inſatiate creditors will not relieve,
But heedleſs turn from his ſuppliant call.

IV.

His agitated breaſt in tumults riſe,
And fancy does each miſery impart;
While in his mind inceſſant thought ariſe,
Combin'd to torture and to rend the heart.

V.

Daily his catalogue of woes abound,
The remnant of his fortune ſtill more ſcant,
And the climact'ric of his days are crown'd
With ſad effects of penury and want.

EMENEIENSIS.

Domeſtic Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, *MAY* 4.

Arrived, the ſhip America, captain Hardy, from Hamburgh; left there the 20th March, the following veſſels, viz.

Ship Voltaire, Bowen, of Philadelphia, for Ruſſia
Enterpize, Norris, do. to ſail ſoon,
Pennſylvania, Williamſon, do. repairing,
Union, Baltimore, to ſail in a few days,
Huldah, Warner, Philad. from New-York,
Brig Lavinia, Caſſin, do. firſt fair wind,
Holbrook, M'Call, do. do.
Nancy, Brown, New-York, for India,
Ship Rœbuck, Shewell, of this port, had ſailed for Briſtol.

On the 29th ult. Captain Hardy ſpoke the brig Betſey, of Boſton, B. Jones maſter, who informed that he was then 22 day out from St. Vincents, and ſailed in company with an armed American brig, of 6 guns, bound to Boſton, who had ſaved him from capture—He alſo informed that he ſpoke a few days ſince a ſloop, which informed him that there was 19 privateers fitting out at Guadaloupe to cruize on the American coaſt; in conſequence he determined to make for Boſton, although originally bound to Charleſton.

By Captain Hardy we are informed, that a French army was within a few leagues of Bremen, and another body of troops moving towards Cruxhaven, which occaſioned ſome alarm at Hamburg. We hear nothing certain of the American envoys, except that they remained at Paris at the date of the laſt accounts from thence.

The America brings an account of two engagements between the French and Berne troops, in which the former were ſucceſsful, and of the complete overthrow of the oligarchy of that Canton.

BALTIMORE, *MAY* 2.

St. Tammany's day.

In honor of the tutelar Saint of America, a grand parade of Volunteers of the city and precincts took place yeſterday—They conſiſted of cavallry, infantry, grenadiers and artilery, and aſſembled on the ground near the old theatre, from whence they marched to Federal Hill, where they underwent a review by Lieutenant-Colonel Stricker, we are happy to ſay, much to his ſatisfaction.—They returned to town and diſperſed about three o'clock. Their numbers were very reſpectable, and their appearnce ſuch, as to intimidate the enemies of their country's liebery and independence—May they ever ſtand forth the firm ſupporters of her rights, and whenever aſſailed, may the foe feel the avenging blow of our brave volunteers.

The Time Piece.

NEW YORK, MAY 7.

On Tueſday the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States went into a committee of the whole on the bill authoriſing the Preſident of the United States to build or purchaſe a number of ſmall veſſels, to be equipped as gallies, or otherwiſe, when it was reported without debate or amendment, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. A report was made by Mr. Harper, from the committee of ways and means, recommending a direct tax on lands, houſes and ſlaves, to the amount of two millions of dollars, to be raiſed from the ſeveral ſtates according to the conſtitutional rule, and agreeably to the laſt cenſus. On motion to commit this report, it was objected to by Mr. Bayard and Mr. Champlin, that the report had not been laid before the committee of ways and means, and on that account (and not from any particular objection to the report itſelf) it was recommitted. Mr. Sewall alſo made a report on the ſubject of the naturalization of aliens, which recommends proviſions to be made by law for prolonging the term of reſidence before aliens be admitted citizens; for a report and regiſtry of all aliens who ſhall continue reſident, or ſhall hereafter arrive within the United States, with ſuitable deſcriptions of their places of birth and citizenſhip, and places of arrival and reſidence within the United States; for the apprehending, ſecuring, or removal, as the caſe may require, of all aliens being males of the age of fourteen years or upwards, who ſhall continue to reſide, or ſhall arrive within the United States, being natives, citizens or ſubjects of any country, the government whereof ſhall declare war againſt the United States, or ſhall threaten, attempt or perpetrate any invaſion or predatory incurſions upon their territory, as ſoon as may be, after the Preſident of the United States ſhall make proclamation of ſuch event; providing in all caſes, where ſuch aliens are not chargeable with actual hoſtility, that the period ſettled by any treaty with ſuch hoſtile nation, or other reaſonable period, according to the uſage of nations and the duties of humanity, ſhall be allowed for the departure of ſuch aliens, with all their effects from the territory of the United States; and excepting all caſes of ſuch aliens, to whom paſſports or licences of reſidence may be granted, conſiſtently with the public ſafety. Referred to the Committe of the whole on the State of the Union.

On Wedneſday they took up the report on the above ſubject, when Mr. Harper propoſed to amend the report by providing that citizenſhip in this country ſhould be in no other way than by birth. This amendment being declared by the chairman of the committee of the whole to be a ſubſtitute to the reſolution of the report under conſideration, Mr. Otis propoſed an amendment which went to exclude all foreigners, who are not now citizens, from enjoying any office of honour or profit under the United States. Mr. Harper moved to amend this, by reſtricting all ſuch foreigners from voting at any election; but it having been ſuggeſted to him, he ſaid, that ſuch a regulation would be unconſtitutional, he withdrew it, until he looked into the ſubject. The committee roſe, without coming to any deciſion. The bill to provide compenſation for marſhals, clerks, jurors, and witneſſes, underwent ſome diſcuſſion, and was re-committed to a committee of ſixteen members.

On Thurſday, after ſome few obſervations, Mr. Otis withdrew the amendment which he had before propoſed, and the three reſolutions reported were then agreed to without oppoſition, unanimouſly. The committee roſe, when Mr. Otis moved to amend the laſt reſolution by adding after what is ſaid about invaſion and predatory incurſions, theſe words, "or ſhall authorize hoſtilities againſt the United States." After this amendment had undergone conſiderable debate, Mr. Allen propoſed one which ſuperceded it, extending the proviſion ſo as to give power to the Preſident to ſend out of the country all aliens whom he ſhould think dangerous to the peace of the country. After conſiderable debate Mr. A. withdrew his propoſition, when the queſtion on Mr. Otis's amendment returned, and it was negatived 55 to 27. It having been ſuggeſted that there was no proviſion in the reſolution, in caſe this country ſhould find it neceſſary to declare war againſt France, Mr. Sewall introduced the following words, "between whom and the United States ſhall exiſt a ſtate of war." After ſome debate, Mr. Sitgreaves moved to amend the motion, by adding, "or ſhall authorize hoſtility againſt the United States;" but Mr. Davis doubting whether this would not infringe upon the proviſions of the conſtitution, moved that the farther conſideration of this queſtion might be poſtponed till to-morrow. The motion was carried.

A late Edinburgh Paper ſays, we are informed that J. Bell, author of the Diſcourſes on Wounds, is preparing a new edition of that book, accompanied with a ſyſtematic view of military ſurgery: and that he has prepared drawings of gun ſhot wounds, of the ulcers, diſeaſes and other accidents which follow after gun-ſhot wounds; of inſtruments alſo, and operations, ſuch eſpecially as are moſt often needed in time of battle, or in military hoſpitals.

Voltaire ſays, the Engliſh have a very comical way of enabling a tradeſman to pay his debts—"They tie his hands behind him," i. e. they lock him up from the poſſibility of doing it.

The many attempts made for reducing to common ſenſe and common juſtice the law of debtor and creditor, generally terminate in an inſolvent bill: the abſurdity and the evil of the law remain, and the priſons are ſoon as full as ever.

The enlightened and benevolent Beccaria, in his treatiſe of penal law, expoſes the impolicy as well as inhumanity of confining in priſon perſons who have become inſolvent through mere misfortune. On this ſubject he ſays, "It may be alledged, that the intereſt of commerce and property ſhould be ſecured; but commerce and property are not the end of the ſocial compact, but the means of obtaining that end; and to expoſe all the members of ſociety to cruel laws, to preſerve them from evils neceſſarily occaſioned by the infinite combinations which reſult from the actual ſtate of political ſocieties, would be to make the end ſubſervient to the means, a paralogiſm in all ſciences, and particularly in politics.—In the former editions of this work, I myſelf fell into this error, when I ſaid that the honeſt bankrupt ſhould be kept in cuſtody as a pledge for his debts, or employed as a ſlave to work for his creditors—I am aſhamed of having adopted ſo cruel an opinon—I have been accuſed of impiety; I did not deſerve it: I have been accuſed of ſedition; I deſerved it as little:—But I inſulted all the rights of humanity, & was never reproached!"

Poor Harper, how are the mighty fallen! On Wedneſday he made a voluminous and pompous report, as chairman of the committee of ways and means. Mr. Bayard roſe, as ſoon as it was read, to obſerve that the paper on the table could not be regarded as the report of the committee of ways and means; that he was a member of it, and had never ſeen the report or heard it read before. Harper roſe, and, as uſual, began to abuſe and call names, and ſaid Bayard had never attended the committee. Mr. Champlin obſerved, that he was a member of the committee, and an attentive one, he believed; but that he never had ſeen the paper which had been given in as a report. Mr. Bayard declared that he had always attended the committee when ſummoned, and ſaid he was aſtoniſhed at the chairman's ſecond attempt to palm his opinions on the houſe as thoſe of a committee, and called to his memory having ſome weeks ago done ſo, when Mr. Coit, and ſeveral others, roſe as members of the committee, to diſavow the report. Mr. Otis felt aſhamed for his friend, and, after adjuſting his cravat, roſe merely to requeſt *his friend* to withdraw the report. His friend was not in a friendly humour, and ſaid he would not. The houſe was not diſpoſed to humour the *great* financier, and, as he would not take back his report, they reſolved to give it back; and this *report of Harper's*, which he called "the report of the committee of ways and means," was recommitted for the ſatiſfaction of the committee.

Mr. Dayton, Speaker of the Houſe of repreſentatives, continues to give the greateſt evidence of his ſubſerviency to the war hoop faction. We have only one conſolation viz. that *he will certainly never fill the chair again.* Members on all ſides of the houſe, a very few Six per cent, hotſpurs excepted, agree in condemning his conduct, or rather his utter want of conduct. But the amazement is that any member ſhould be ſo low ſpirited as, in the mean time, to indure him, and that it ſhould be left for the writer of this paragraph to do what is the duty of every gentleman in the houſe. Is there any other ſociety in this city, where individuals would ſubmit in ſilence to the bluſtering and reproachful call to *order*, from a perſon whoſe proceedings have, for ſome time paſt, been one tiſſue of *diſorder?* In any other ſociety, ſuch a chairman, for preſident, as Mr. Dayton at preſent makes, would infallibly be diſmiſſed.

To juſtify theſe remarks, the reader is deſired to return to the ſketch of debates, on April 20th, as printed in Claypoole's paper of Friday.

Mr. Livingſton concluded his ſpeech of that day by ſaying, that "he ſhould always treat ſtanders as they merited; he conſidered himſelf as dignified a character as any man *who made the charge.*" The ſpeaker called to *order*, and Mr. Livingſton ſat down. He ought not to have ſat down. He ſhould have appealed to the houſe. After ſuch a call to order, we aſk any impartial man whether Mr. Dayton has not degraded himſelf into the cat's paw of a party; who, after all, diſlike and diſtruſt him.

Mr. Harper roſe next. He ſaid that "if the dignity of this houſe would have permitted him to ſay ſo, he would have ſaid the gentleman had ma-

a very silly speech." If this was not outrage and disorder we appeal to the world. Mr. Dayton did not interrupt Mr. Harper.

As for the *dignity* of the house Mr. Harper may be quite easy on that score: He has, long since, read the funeral service over its grave.

Aurora.

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. COOPER's BENEFIT.

ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 7th,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
A Dramatic Piece, in 3 Acts, called,

THE MOUNTAINEERS.

Octavian,	Mr Cooper.
Bulcazin Muley,	Mr. Tyler.
Sadi,	Mr. Jefferson.
Roque,	Mr. Johnson.
Virolet,	Mr. Hallam, Jun.
Agnes,	Mrs. Hodgkinson.
And Floranthe,	Mrs. Johnson.

Act 2d will conclude with
A SPANISH FANDANGO.
End of the Play, Mr. Hodgkinson will recite
SHELTY's TRAVELS.
After which,
Mr. Williamson will sing a new Song, called
Hail Columbia—Death or Liberty.
To which will be added,
A COMEDY, called, The
OLD MAID.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the United States, that he has established an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furnish kegs of any size on reasonable terms for cash, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any vessel, or left at any other place in this city.

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he supplied some of the most respectable printing houses with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmost attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters post paid, and addressed to 340 Pearl street, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requested to give this advertisement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly masters of their business, and whose characters are good. Constant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They must agree for a stated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Time Piece.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of Matthew Gillespy, deceased, are requested to deliver the same at William Cumming's, No. 25 William-street, for settlement; and those indebted are also requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE GILLASPY, Administratrix
March 21. 3taw. 6w.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. taw.

December 11. tf

THE first year's publication of the *Time Piece* concluded on Wednesday, the 14th inst. All persons indebted for subscriptions or advertisements in said paper, will be pleased to make a settlement. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of M. L. Davis and Co. March 19.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be procured, will be published
AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earliest settlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, sieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illustrating historic and geographic difficulties, from men of the first ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copper-plate to each book. The whole work will be published in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the finest paper, illustrated by the most learned Annotations, and embellished by the best plates, which can be procured.

Subscriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-store, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boston; and all the other Book-stores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

WASHINGTON FAMILY.

THIS PRINT, executed by E. Savage, of Philadelphia, is now ready for delivery to subscribers, t No. 66, Nassau-street. 3t.

May 2.

For Publication by Subscription,
A celebrated and much admired new Novel,
ENTITLED,

THE CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY,

A Tale, in Four Volumes.
BY REGINA MARIA ROCHE,
Author of the Maid of the Hamlet, and Vicar of Lansdown

"A matchless pair,
"With equal virtue form'd and equal grace,
"The same, distinguish'd by their sex alone;
"Her's the mild lustre of the blooming morn,
"And his the radiance of the sun."
THOMSON.

THIS Novel came out in London last year, 1797; we hear of but one copy's having been imported into this city. The avidity with which this has been called for at Mr. Caritat's Circulating Library, and the universal encomiums made upon it by ladies and gentlemen of taste who have perused it, induces us to issue proposals for its republication.

Among the many Works of this kind that have lately appeared, none are more worthy of general approbation than this. The narrative is natural and interesting; the language easy, correct, and, in many instances, elegant, and the sentiments throughout well calculated of supporting the mind under misfortune and calumny, however severe, and that virtue will at last be amply rewarded.

The London edition sold for a dollar and a quarter a volume; we (provided this proposal meets with sufficient patronage) will print it equally well two volumes in one, at a dollar a volume bitched, or a dollar and a quarter handsomely bound, making two dollars and a half for the set, half the price of the London edition. Each volume to be paid for on delivery.

JOHN S. HUNN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,
No. 51 Murray-Street, opposite the College.

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Instrument in the Conveyancing line with neatness and precision, and in the most reasonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing business, he has the flattering Expectation of rendering general satisfaction.—He also copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houses, Buildings or Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Field-books, or Deeds, or from description; and in such a manner and at such prices as he trusts, will meet the approbation of those who are pleased to employ him. March —

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, endive, cellary, persely, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seeds

JOHN HASTINGS,
Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to. Sept. 1st. tf

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HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-street, near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and customers that he manufactures, and has constantly in readiness for sale upon the lowest terms,

MENS & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Also*, Ladies and childrens English imported Hats, to be sold by the single hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may best suit the purchaser.—A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity, to sell again.

April, 26. tf.

PROPOSALS,
BY ARONDT VAN HOOK,
Proprietor of the Reading Room,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

By MADAME ROLAND.
Wife of the Minister in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be comprised in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, booksellers and others, who acquire subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water street, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl street, and the different Book-stores in this City.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the Work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch. February 1. tf.

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for sale at the Sugar House, in Liberty (late Crown) street. Orders left at the Sugar House, or with the subscriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where also may be had a few Bags of India Sugar

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS
BOUGHT AT THIS OFFICE.

THE
INTERESTING TRAVELS
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,
Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Proposals are offered to the Public for Printing the same by Subscription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, with a new type, ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa

II. It will be published in a large octavo form, handsomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundred pages; making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE solicitude expressed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unnecessary, to most Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily used in recommending books to public patronage. To those who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work published by the London African Society, may not be amiss:

"FORCIBLY impressed by the objects which he saw, and naturally led to compare them with those which the other regions of the globe had presented to his view, he describes with the energy of an original observer, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of similarity and contrast.

—Having traversed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the same by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was seized upon, and banished from her territories by the empress of Russia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joseph Banks told him, knowing his disposition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward, in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was desired that Africa might, if possible, be explored. I asked him when he would set out—"*To-morrow morning,*" was his answer: But before I had learned from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His person was remarkably expressive of activity and strength; his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil or unpleasing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehensive;—ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of controul, yet capable of strong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and considerate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.

Just Published,
Price 3s.
A SCRIPURAL VIEW
OF THE
Rise of the Heathen, Jewish and Christian Monarchies in the World:

With an account of the dissolution of the present European system, according to the Prophecies of Isaiah, Daniel, John in the Revalation, and others. Printed and sold by J. BUEL, No. 74, William-Street.

April 2. 1m.

TO LET.

A FRONT ROOM, in Broad-street, near the City Hall, convenient for an Office. Possession given immediately, by applying at No. 32, Broad-street. April 20. 2w.

TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL,

A TWO story House and Lot, situate at the corner of Houston and Prospect street, adjoining Colonel Burr's seat. For particulars apply to

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun.
Feb. 14. No. 49, Water street

A handsome Country House.
TO LET,
And Possession given on the 1st May.

THAT elegantly situated HOUSE on Long-Island, directly opposite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places, and a Garden if required. The situation is so agreeable that it requires no further recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premises.
Bushwick, April 16. 2w.

Selected Poetry.

A BRANCH OF THE MAPLE.

LET the tall Oak the bolts of heaven deride;
Or deal his mimic thunder on the tide;
Be this the theme for Albion's lofty muſe,
A humbler talk, my fameleſs pen purſues.

Shall roſes bloom in verſe from age to age,
Shrubs ſpread their foliage on the poet's page;
The willow, poplar, fir and cedar throng,
Alike the ruſtic and the claſſic ſong;
Pines wave in Milton, and no bard be found,
To plant the Maple on poetic ground?

Columbia's muſe forbids, in ſimple ſtrain,
She ſings the Maple and the hardy ſwain,
Who draws the nectar from her ſilver pores,
Nor envies India all its pamper'd ſhores.

What, though the cane our colder clime declines,
The cultur'd plant a native tree ſupplies;
A tree the faireſt of the foreſt kind,
Alike for uſe and ornament deſign'd—
For uſe to thoſe who firſt eſſay the wood,
To form the table and ſupply its food;
To warm the lab'rer, by its bounty fed,
And rear the lowly cottage o'er his head;
For ornament, to grace the winding rill,
Shade the green vale, or wave upon the hill;
Or leave the foreſt, where it uſeleſs grows,
Riſe in the cultur'd field in ſtately rows,
Spread o'er the rocky waſte a ſhady grove,
The haunt for ſportive mirth and penſive love.

Ere jarring ſeaſons reſt in equal ſcales;
While Winter now, and now the Spring prevails;
Sol's milder beams around the Maple play,
Froſt chills, by night, a thrilling warmth by day,
Dilates each tube, the tube, by miſtic laws,
The ſap nutritious from earth's boſom draws;
As higher ſtill the ſwelling tube deſtends,
The circling ſap to ev'ry branch aſcends;
Now each young bud the rich donation ſhares,
For laurel'd ſpring, his earlieſt wreath prepares.

Great univerſal cauſe, myſter'ous powers!
That clothes the foreſt, and that paint, the flowers;
Bids the fell poiſon in the Upa's grow,
And ſweet nutrition in the Maple flow;
Let Berkley's pupil dream in endleſs trance,
The wilder'd Atheiſt from his world by chance,
By this, his reaſon, that, his ſenſe beli'd,
A world diſcarded, and a God deny'd;
In ſpite of theſe, th' impartial eye muſt ſee,
Each leaf a volume—its great author, thee;
Nor leſs in ev'ry twig than Aaron's rod,
Behold the agency of Nature's God!

At a court of Chancery, held at the Chancellor's houſe in the city of New-York the twenty third day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred ninety eight—

PRESENT,

The Honorable Robert R. Livingſton, Eſquire, Chancellor,

Charlotte Daubeny, an infant, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant, and John Dunſmoor, James Farr and James Nichols, defendants,

FORASMUCH as it appears to this Court that a bill hath been filled therein by Charlotte Daubeny, an infant, under the age of twenty one years, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant, againſt John Dunſmoor, James Farr, and James Nicholas, defendants, to obtain a decree for the ſale of certain premiſes, in the ſaid bill mentioned to have been mortgaged by the ſaid defendants to the ſaid complainant, whereupon proceſs of ſubpœna to appear and anſwer, hath been duly iſſued and returned, and the ſaid defendants have not cauſed their appearance to be entered in this ſuit, as according to the rules of this court the ſame ought to have been entered, in caſe the ſaid proceſs had been duly ſerved; and an affida[illegible] having been made to the ſa[illegible]is faction of this court, that enquiry had been made for the ſaid defendants, in order to ſerve them with proceſs of ſubpœna, iſſuing out of and under the ſeal of this court, but that the ſaid defendants could not be found, ſo as to be ſerved with the ſaid proceſs; Whereupon it is ordered, on motion of Mr. E. Livingſton of counſel for the ſaid complainant, that the ſaid defendants appear to the ſaid bill, on or before the ſecond Tueſday in May next, or in default thereof, that the ſaid complainant's ſaid bill be taken *pro confeſſo*; TO THE END that a decree may be made for the ſale of to the ſaid premiſes, or ſuch part thereof, as to this court ſhall appear juſt and right; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order within twenty days from the date hereof, be inſerted in at leaſt two of the public newſpapers printed in the ſtate of New-York, for the ſpace of eight weeks ſucceſſively.

Extract from the Minutes.

PETER R. LIVINGSTON, Regiſter.

March 5. law 8w

AN APPRENTICE WANTED to a genteel mechanical profeſſion. Apply to Alexander Gordon, No. 40, William-ſtreet.

At a Court of Chancery, held at the Chancellor's houſe in the city of New-York, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand, ſeven hundred and ninety eight—

PRESENT,

The Honorable Robert R. Livingſton, Eſquire, Chancellor.

Eliza Daubeny, an infant, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant, and Iſaac Simons, defendant.

FORASMUCH as it appears to this Court that a bill hath been filed therein by Eliza Daubeny, an infant under the age of twenty one years, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant, againſt Iſaac Simons, defendant, to obtain a decree for the ſale of certain premiſes in the ſaid bill mentioned to have been mortgaged by the ſaid defendant to the ſaid complainant, whereupon proceſs of ſubpœna to appear and anſwer, hath been duly iſſued and returned, and the ſaid defendant hath not cauſed his appearance to be entered in this ſuit, according to the rules of this court, the ſame ought to have been entered in caſe the ſaid proceſs had been duly ſerved, and an affida vit having been made to the ſatisfaction of this court, that enquiry hath been made for the ſaid defendant, in order to ſerve him with proceſs of ſubpœna, iſſuing out of, and under the ſeal of this court, but that the ſaid defendant could not be found, ſo as to be ſerved with the ſaid proceſs—Whereupon it is ordered, on motion of Mr. E. Livingſton, of counſel for the ſaid complainant, that the ſaid defendant appear to the ſaid bill, on or before the ſecond Tueſday in May next, or in default thereof, that the ſaid complainant's ſaid bill be taken *pro confeſſo*; TO THE END, that a decree may be made for the ſale of the ſaid premiſes, or ſuch part thereof, as to this court ſhall appear juſt and right; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, within twenty days from the date hereof, be inſerted in at leaſt two of the public newſpapers printed in the ſtate of New York, for the ſpace of eight weeks ſucceſſively.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER R. LIVINGSTON, Regiſter.

March 5. law. 8 w.

At a court of Chancery held at the Chancellor's houſe, in the city of New-York, the twenty third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight—

PRESET.

The Honourable Robert R. Livingſton, Eſquire, Chancellor.

Charlotte Daubeny, an infant, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant and Ebenezer Eaton, defendant.

FORASMUCH is it appears to the court, that a bill hath been filed therein by Charlottee Daubeny, an infant, under the age of twenty one years, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant, againſt Ebenezer Eaton, defendant, to obtain a decree for the ſale of certain premiſes in the ſaid bill mentioned to have been mortgaged by the ſaid defendant to the ſaid complainant, whereupon proceſs of ſupbœna to appear and anſwer, hath been duly iſſued and returned, and the ſaid defendant hath not cauſed his appearance to be entered in this ſuit, as according to the rules of this court the ſame ought to have been entered, in caſe the ſaid proceſs had been duly ſerved, and an affidavit having been made to the ſatisfaction of this court, that enquiry had been made for the ſaid defendant, in order to ſerve him with proceſs of ſubpœna, iſſuing out of, and under the ſeal of this court, but that the ſaid defendant could nolt be found, ſo as to be ſerved with the ſaid proceſs: Whereupon it is ordered, on motion of Mr. E. Livingſton, of counſel for the ſaid complainant, that the ſaid defendant appear to the ſaid bill, on or before the ſecond Tueſday in May next, or in default thereof, that the ſaid complainant's ſaid bill be taken *pro confeſſo*; TO THE END, that a decree may be made for the ſale of the ſaid premiſes, or ſuch part thereof, as to this court ſhall appear juſt and right; and it is farther ordered, that a copy of this order, within twenty days from the date hereof, be inſerted in at leaſt two of the the public newſpapers printed in the ſtate of New-York, for the ſpace of eight weks ſucceſſively.

Extract from the minutes.

PETER R. LIVINGSTON, Regiſter

March 5.

NOTICE.

H. Caritat's Circulating Library, now 93 Pearl-ſtreet, will be moved on the firſt of May to 153 Broadway, nearly oppoſite Otſwego market.

For Sale at ſaid Library, an elegant copy of Creuden's Concordance, beſides the following French works—Abrege de l'Hiſtoire Romain avec 49 belles eſtampes, Eſprit de Mirabeau, on Manual de l'Homme d'Etat, des publiciſts des fonctionaries des Orateurs, Economie Politique Mod[illegible]rne, par Herrenſchwand, Influence des Paſſions ſur le bonheur des individus et de, nations, par la Barone de Stael, Elegies de Cibules baiſets de Jean II, Contes et Nouveles avec gravures, par Mirabeau, Eſſai ſur le deſpotiſme par le meme, Introduction generale a l'etude de la Politique des Finanges et du Commerce, par Beaufobre, Origine de tous Cultes, par Dupuis, La Henriade de Voltaire, Contes Moraux, par Marmontel, Fables de la Fontaine, œuvres d'Helvetius, Boileau, Racine, Laburuyere, Nouveaux Romans, etc.

April 25. [illegible]f.

At a Court of Chancery, held at the Chancellor's houſe, in the city of New York, the twenty third day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand, ſeven hundred and ninety eight—

PRESENT,

The Honorable Robert R. Livingſton, Eſq. Chancellor.

Eliza Daubeny, an Infant; by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend. Complainant, and James B. Nicholas, Defendant.

FORASMUCH at it appears to this Court that a bill hath been filled there in by Eliza Daubeny, an infant, under the age of twenty one years, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, Complainant, againſt James B. Nicholas, Defendant, to obtain a decree for the ſale of certain premiſes in the ſaid bill mentioned to have been morgaged by the ſaid Defendant to the ſaid Complainant—Whereupon proceſs of ſubpœna to appear and anſwer hath been duly iſſued and returned, and the ſaid Defendant hath not cauſed his appearance to be entered in this ſuit, as according to the rules of this Court, the ſame ought to have been entered, in caſe the ſaid proceſs had been duly ſerved. And an affidavit having been made to the ſatisfaction of this Court, that enquiry had been made for the ſaid defendant, in order to ſerve him with proceſs of ſubpœna iſſuing out of, and under the ſeal of this court, but that the ſaid defendant could not be found ſo as to be ſerved with the ſaid proceſs—Whereupon it is ordered, on motion of Mr. E. Livingſton, of counſel for the ſaid complainant, that the ſaid defendant appear to the ſaid bill on or before the ſecond Tueſday in May next, or in default thereof, that the ſaid complainant's ſaid bill be taken *pro confeſſo*; TO THE END, that a decree may be made for the ſale of the ſaid premiſes, or ſuch part thereof, as to this court ſhall appear juſt and right; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, within twenty days from the date hereof, be inſerted in at leaſt two of the public newſpapers, printed in the ſtate of New York, for the ſpace of eight weeks ſucceſſively.

Extract from the minutes,

PETER R. LIVINGSTON, Regiſter.

March 5. law. 8w.

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. SMITH, of the town of Eaſt Cheſter, in the county of Weſt Cheſter, and ſtate of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the ſubſcriber, Nicoll Floyd, of the city of New York, merchant, by bond bearing date the ſixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, in the penal ſum of one thouſand pounds, conditioned for the payment of ſeven hundred and forty three pounds five ſhillings and ten pence, current money of the ſtate of New York, on or before the twenty fifth day of November next enſuing the date thereof; the ſaid William S. Smith, for the better ſecuring the payment thereof, as aforeſaid, to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his executors adminiſtrators or aſſigns, according to the condition of the ſaid bond or obligation, did, on the ſaid ſixth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, mortgage to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his heirs and aſſigns, all that certain tract or four lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the ſixth ward of the city of New York, adjoining each other, and containing, each of them, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length one hundred feet; bounded ſouth weſterly, in front by Barclay ſtreet, formerly Anthony ſtreet; north eaſterly, in the rear by ground now or late of Anthony Barclay; ſouth eaſterly, by the ground of the ſaid Anthony Barclay; north weſterly, by ground now or late of Peter Bertine, the ſaid Anthony Barclay, and the eſtate of Lewis Nichols (as the ſame are diſtinguiſhed in a map annexed to a conveyance from Mary Barclay and Leonard Leſpenard, executors of Henry Barclay, deceaſed, to Egbert Benſon and others, by Lots No. thirty four, thirty five, thirty ſix, and thirty ſeven); Together with all and ſingular the tenements, hereditaments, priviledges, commodities and appurtenances to the ſame belonging or in any wiſe appertaining; And whereas the condition of the ſaid bond has not been performed, Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the ſaid mortgage, and purſuant to the act in ſuch caſe made and provided, the above deſcribed premiſes will be ſold at the Tontine Coffee Houſe, in the city of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of ſaid day. Dated this fourth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight.

January. NICOLL FLOYD.

law. 6m.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhipyards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. He has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſizes, ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows. Sliding-glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. [illegible]. f.